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The Intelligencer

WHEELING, OCTOBER 18, 1894.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—B. B. DOVENER, of Ohio County. Franklick, B. D. DATTON, of Barbour Co.

3 hird District—JAS, H. HULING, of Kanawha Co.

Fourth District—WARREN MILLER of Jackson Co. FOR STATE SENATOR-PIRST DISTRICT.

N. E. WHITAKER. N. E. WHITAKER.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

JOSEPH C. BRADY.

AHRAHAM STAMM.

ALEX. R. CAMPERLIA.

S. G. SMITH.

FOR JUDGE OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.

T. J. HUGUS.

FOR COUNTY SUPRIMETER DENT OF SCHOOLS,

LAME, O. LAWIS.

JAMES C. LEWIS.

A Scheme That Won't Work.

The Register and the Democratic managers must realize that the Democratic cause is very desperate when they are obliged to resort to tactics to divert the minds of voters from the issues of the campaign. The Register has repeatedly attempted to make capital by appealing to religious and class prejudice and to make it appear that the national Republican campaign managers have an alliance with the A. P. A.

Although the Register was forced to acknowledge yesterday that, so far as the Republican managers here are concerned, there is no truth in the charge, it published in the same issue the following:

Even now the Republican congressional cam-paign committee is senting out vast quantities of A. P. A. Hieraturo through the country, and expects to gain votes by this plan. The thera-ture is being sent out, too, it is said, under gov-ernment frank.

While the editor of the Register was writing that falsehood, he had in his office an Associated Press dispatch which, for partisan reasons, was suppressed by the Register. It was sent out from Washington to all Associated Press papers, and read as follows:-

Press papers, and read as follows:—
Chairman Raboock, of the Republican construction commutes, to-day came into possession of an advance copy of a pamphiet, which ho is informed is being printed for goueral circumstation, charging the liepublican committee with circumstations, the property of the property of the suppose of the pamphet consists largely of newspaper letters from Washington, which professes to give facts going to substantiate the charge.

Discussing the matter, Mr. Baboock said:
"The story is made out of whole cloth. This publication is but the climax of numerous efforts that have been made to connect this committee with the A. P. A.
"We have taken the position that it was not the province of the congressional committee to attempt to make platforms, and have decord ourselves to the distribution of literature, in accordance with the platform and acknowledged doctrines of the Republican party. Hence I say again that the charges made in the pamphlet which the Democratic committee is preparing to distribute are entirely devoid of truth."

This was sufficient denial of the ab-

This was sufficient denial of the absurd story for all fair minded men, but the Register did not publish it, and for an obvious reason. It preferred rather to reiterate the falsehood which the dispatch authoritively denied.

What Chairman Babcock, of the national Republican congressional comf the plan of the Republi can campaign is equally true of the plan that is being pursued by our local They are concerning committees. themselves about no side issues raised to divert attention from the one great question which concerns the material welfare of the people. They are circulating no literature that is not in accordance with the party platform and acknowledged Republican doctrines. They have not now, and never have had any alliance with any movement outside of the party.

The Democratic organs know this quite well, but their cause is desperate, and misrepresentation and falsehood must be resorted to in order to bolster up an already lost cause. The Republican managers are fighting solely for the cause of Protection to American industries. They will allow no side issue or Democratic campaign roorbach to obscure the main question.

Their Opportunities.

Mr. Howard, in his campaign speeches, tells his audiences of his early struggles, how he educated himself, and worked in a glass factory to pay his way. He neglects to remind them, however, that the free school system established in this state by the Republican party made it possible for a poor boy to obtain an education on an equality with the rich man's son, and that the glass factory in which he found employment was one of the industries that were built up in this city and fostered by and under Republican protection.

No man has more cause to be thankful for Republican laws and a Republican tariff than Mr. John A. Howard. Captain Dovener, Mr. Howard's oppopenent, had no such advantages when a boy. His early school days were before the present benificent educational syswas established, and he was just reaching manhood when he gave up his studies to go to front in the war to save the union and make possible the stump in that prolific state

advantages Mr. Howard atterward en joyed. After the war he resumed his struggle for an education, made the best of limited opportunities and has risen to a front rank in his profession.

For all that Mr. Howard has made of himself in the world he is entitled to credit, and he deserves honor for the perseverence and industry he has shown, but he should not forget that the opportunities presented to him were under the progressive policy of the Republican party.

The Wool Question in Politics.

One of the ablest discussions of the question of the wool tariff we have ever read was the address of Judge William Lawrence, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, before the National Farmers Congress at Parkers burg, on the 5th instant.

The title of Judge Lawrence's paper was "The Duty of the National Government to Sheep Husbandry." No man in this country is better informed on the question than he, and no man is better equipped than he to discuss it. He is regarded as an authority by men who entertain all views on the question of the wool tariff.

In his paper, which is quite lengthy, Judge Lawrence says that free wool reverses a policy which has prevailed through all administrations since the Calhoun tariff act of 1816. Whatever differences, he says, existed as to the proper extent or character of tariff duties on most commodities, there was certainly up to 1887 such a general sentiment that sheep husbandry was so important, so essential to prosperity for agricultural, and indeed all industries and to national independence, that all political parties favored adequate protection for the wool industry, because they deemed it just, necessary and wise

It remained for the Democratic party in the time of Grover Cleveland and William L. Wilson, at a time when there had been no demand for free wool, to inaugurate a policy which de signed to strike a death blow at an industry which was as broad as the continent and engaged in by a million American farmers.

One point in Judge Lawrence's address we desire to call attention to. It is often asserted that foreign wools are needed to mix with our domestic fleeces for successful manufacture. The judge quotes from Charles Fletcher, one of the most eminent of American manu-

facturers, as follows:

"This talk of mixing Australian wool with domestic wool to make goods required for this market is all monsenes, as Australian wools are only used here when they are cheaper than domestic wools, are to see the condition of the wools from the people who wish to get wools froe from duty and keep the 40 per cent tariff on woolen goods. There is no need of my staining to you that 1 down that I be in this principle, accident on wool as well as on woolen goods, as wool is the foundation stone for a protection on woolen goods, and I see no reason in the policy of taking the foundation stones out of our mills and expecting the mills to stand up. It is quite as reasonable for us to expect, as to take duty off wool and expect to be protected on woolen goods."

If it were true, says Judua Lawrence

If it were true, says Judge Lawrence, as it is not, that foreign wools were needed to mix, that would only be a rea son for specifying the wools in the tariff law, and for admitting them either free, or with revenue duties. But no wool or manufacturing expert, or statesman has ever specified the wools or proposed to make special provision for them in any law.

The talk about mixing in only a pre text to secure free wool for a political purpose. Free wool, urges the judge, is the bait set in the trap to catch the south and some of the New England manufacturing districts.

manufacturing districts.

Free wool, by diminishing our flocks, will drive farmer from sheep husbandry into the increased production of corn, wheat, hay, bason, beef and other farm products. The demand for pastyrage, hay, corn and oats, will be roduced by the destruction of our flocks. The cotton-growing states, New York city and the manufacturing districts of the Now England states will thus secure cheaper food products.

As a political party move, the free wool advocates hope to make still more solid the "Solid South" and secure to the free trade anises some of the New England manufacturing states.

The scheme is sectional, unpartrodic, unjust, and vile beyond the capacity of words to express.

The acte points that have been questions.

The are points that have been dwelt upon before, but cannot be too strongly urged. They throw light upon the motive of the movement for free wool which was suddenly started by Mr. nd and carried out by the ocratic party.

Of Course.

The chairman of the national Republican congressional committee issues a formal denial of the Democratic roorbach concerning the circulation of A. P. A. literature. The statement is sent out by the Associated Press and appears in this morning's INTELLIGENCER. Of course the Register will publish it, as it omitted to print the first denial by the chairman and insisted on circulating the falsehood.

Elkins Speaks at Point Pleasant. Special Disputch to the Intelliger

POINT PLEASANT, W. VA., Oct. 17 .-Hon, S. B. Eikins delivered a telling speech to a large and appreciated audience at the court house here this afternoon. The crowd heartily cheered Mr. Elkins' new and original presentation of the issues. The spirit manifested in-dicates that Mason county will come up with more than her majority of two years ago. He speaks to-night at Ravens-

Mission of the Tariff Reformers.

Andrew Sartland, who is developing Andrew Sartiand, who is developing oil territory in West Virginia, passed through the Wilson district on Tuesday. At one place he found a crowd waiting for Prot. Wilson, who had missed connections in some manner and was late. In a spirit of just Gartland researched to the property of t marked to a Democratic friend that missing a train was prophotic of something the professor would miss in November. The Democrat retorted with some warmth that Mr. Wilson was a poor man, and unlike Steve Elkins could not travel in private cars. Gartland replied that the assertion was correct, as such a course would be un-Democratic. "The difference between Elkins and West Virginia Democrats," he continued, "Is that Elkins puts in most of his time building railroads and developing the state. As near as I can figure out this tariff reform policy, its chief mission is to the railroads up, and paralyze the whole country." Readers who are familiar with the situation in West Virginia will doubtless all agree that instead of drillmarked to a Democratic friend that missdoubtless all agree that in-tead of drill-ing for oil Mr. Gartland should take the

PREE COAL.

Effect of the Wilson Bill on the Mine Owners of the Pacific Slope— Virginia Miners May Espect. -What West

To the Editor of the Intelis Sin:-Mr. Camden in his speech at Monongah, October 15, states among other things the following: "No coal is imported into this country, and the price depends upon our own markets

Mr. Camden is a senator of the United States, and it would be discourteons and States, and it would be discourteous and unparliamentary to call him a prevaricator. He is also a man of average education—therefore not amenable to the suspicion of being ignorant of the geography of this country. Nothing remains, therefore, but the assumption that he was "talking through his hat." The Pacific slope, consisting of the states of Washington, Oregon and California, is within the boundary of this country, and in the average years of

fornia, is within the boundary of this country, and in the average years of prosperity under the stimulating influence of the equitable system of protection to American industries, bred and nurtured by the Republican party, consumed of coal and coke not less than one million of tons per annum. Fully one-half of this was of foreign producone-half of this was of foreign produc-tion, and paid into the treasury of the United States a rate of 75 cents per ton as import duties. The people of "the coast," being whole-souled and patriotic Americans, made never a kick at this protective duty. The general treasury was enriched, and the citizens of the states I have named not impoverished, for the simple reason that the coal resources of California, Oregon and Washington, rating in importance in the coal resources of the protection of the coal resources. in the order named, were being de-veloped by the stimulus of the protec-tion afforded by the duty on the foreign coals, and the thousands of miners, railroad men, sailors, steamboat men, merchants, clerks, lasteamboat man, indectants, cast, as-borers, cartimen, stevedores and long-shoremen employed in the industry earned good wages, and spent them like good fellows, making what is called "good times" by a rapid circulation of money, taken originally out of the millions invested by the capitalist, filtered through the innumerable busy hands of labor directed by brains, and with interest returned to the investor to be again put into productive enterprises and used in the development and embedded. and used in the development and embellishments of those states. As I stated before, the people of the Pacific coast are broad-minded and patriotic, and they preferred to pay the 75 cents per ton duty on the half million of tons of bituminous coal they had to obtain from outside sources, that they might retain all the cost and all the profit on the half million tons of lignite mined within their own borders, and found to be in quality and price well calculated to meet the demands of commerce and

the domestic consumer.

The high water mark of prosperity on The high water mark of prosperity on the Pacific coast was attained in 1892. In that year were paid the highest average wages ever paid in sound money, and the regularity and amplicated of the Saturday night pay roll caused no comment, because the people were used to them. They were matters of course.

What are the conditions to-day? Foreign coals gre as easily obtainable as

What are the conditions to-day? Foreign coals are as easily obtainable as
before, and the quantity imported
shows but little falling of. But is the
price to the consumer any lower? No,
it is not. Why? The answer is a simple one: Because the foreign coal operator, having waited until the most of
the Pacific coast mines had been closed the Pacific coast mines had been closed down because of the timidity of capital, which was withdrawn, and the scatter-ing of the miners, who were forced into other fields of labor-on farms, still further reducing the low obb of farm wages by competition; in the forests, to be starved out now by the influx of the still cheaper Canadian lumber given free access to our home markets by the infamous Wilson bill, and into the fisheries to work with the ediferous Siwash, and at Siwash wages—has now put on the screws—the British screws—the screws that caused now put on the screws—the British acrows—the screws that caused the unpatriotic Wilson to lose control of his tongue at the London-board of trade dinner, and they have put up the price of foreign coal, by just the difference in the amount of duty we have taken of; i. e. 35 cents per ton. In other words the sailing ships and tramp steamers, nearly all foreign bottoms, which formerly brought coal from Sidney. New South Wales, and from Hull, Hartlepool, Dundee, Glasgow and other ports in the United Kingdom almost free—practically as ballast—seeking return cargos of wheat, salmon, fruit and wine, now ask and obtain the differential price as a payment for freight. That is, the foreigner gets not only all the cost of the coal and his profit thereon as he always got it, but in addition, the amount of duties stelen out of the treasury.

The people of the Pacific coast are no gainers—losers rather—for in addition to the cost of the coal they now pay a

anners—losers rather—for in addition to the cost of the coal they now pay a rise of 35 cents per ton on freight, and the people of the country are robbed by the free traders, in that the amount of duties heretofore collected and ex-pended in the regular routine of gov-ernment must now be levied and collected from other sources; such sources

lected from other sources; such sources as the "perfidious and dishonorable" senate bill which Mr. Caunden helped incubate amply disclose.

But not alone does the foreign ship owner profit by the good offices of William Lettmrip Wilson. The British Columbia mine owner—our next door neighbor, for whom we have always had a friendly feeling, born of proximity—gets in his little drill, and by the formation of a gigantic trust, which now owns and controls all the British Columbia mines, notably those at Namaimo, Departure Bay and Comox, all owns and controls all the British Columbia mines, notably those at Nanaimo, Departure Bay and Comox, all situated on the island of Vancouver, whose are is nearly that of West Virginia, has put up the price of that product so that the consumer on the American side of the line pays just as much as he did before. But it is the mine owner that gets it—not the transportation compaties—for, look you, nearly all of the tonnage employed in carrying these coals to San Francisco. Los Angeles harbor and San Diego is American. So you will readily perceive that the Britisher catches as "a comin' and a goin," and Mr. Wilson's London friends are nothing out, either on that dinner (his own funeral feast) or on the money they are pouring into his district to hein(?) re-elect him.

Now I wish to ask the coal miners of West Virginia a plain, straightforward

Now I wish to ask the coal inhors of West Virginia a plain, straightforward question, in the light of the fact that the people of that portion of the United States, the Pacific coars, who are as yet in any degree dependent upon foreign coals are into at all benefited by the reduction of thirty-five cents per the reduction of thirty-five cents per ten on customs duties, nor, as is logic-ally proven, would the people of the Atlantic seaboard save a single dollar over that paid for fuel now if the en-ture duty be taken off and overy coal mine in the United States closed up. Those to profit would be Mr. Cleyeland's friends who are owners of the goal de-Those to profit would be Mr. Cleveland's friends who are owners of the coal deposits of Nova Scotia, where the coal is dumped direct into the hold of the ship from the pit's mouth, saving all rail and other treights and charges, the foreign capitalist, and Mr. William Letingrio Wilson, who is to be rewarded by his master with a position in his cabinet (to succeed, it is said, the Kanaka Gresham) after he has completed the Gresham,) after he has completed the work he has contracted to do, and which he may do, if you, the miners of

West Virginia, return him to his unpatriotic, un-American work in Congress, which is to put coal and iron on the free list, but leave the tax on sugar, taking off from the miners' wages, and adding to the cost of the miners' breakfast table; reducing his income, but increasing his expenses; closing the mines of the United States by allowing the unrestricted importation of foreign coal, or else compel the miners to accept the foreign rates of wages, which are still lowrates of wages, which are still

else compet the segment of wages, which are still loweign rates of wages, which are still loweign rates of west Virginia, do you invite this further and greater disaster?
No, you do not; but you are sure to
provoke it if you re-elect William
Letimrip Wilson, or any other free
trader to Congress. Therefore, your only
hope lies in the direction of protection,
and your only friends are the friends of
protection. See to it, therefore, that only
protectionists are elected to Congress
beautiful but ill-used state, protection. See to it, therefore, that protectionists are elected to Congress from your beautiful but ill-used state, and your interests and the interests of your state will be protected against the villainous attacks of the very men among you upon whom you have heaped the greatest and the most underwald honors. Let your cry be, "Down with the heaped the greatest and the most and served honors. Let your cry be, "Down with the free traders, down with the enemies of West Virginia, down with William Let-im-rip Wilson!"

Max Pracht, of Oregon.

Wheeling, W. Va. October 17, 1894.

A VANISHING GHOST.

Georgia and Alabama Under "Negro Supremacy," Yet Democratic. Chicago Inter-Occun.

The Bourbons of Louisiana, are sorrowful, well-nigh to the point of weeping, over the obduracy of the revolted planters.

"Let us refer this matter to arbitration of all the white voters, let us eliminate the negro from politic, and if a majority of whites inderse Republican policy let us all vote Republican, if not, let us all vote Democratic, as we have been accustomed to do." Thus pray the Bourbons to the newly born Republicans. And upon refusal of their proposition they bewail the advent of "negro supremacy," and beseech and implore that portion of the white race that is least intelligent to unite against that

which is most progressive.

But, softly! The Bourbons place themselves on dangerous ground. For this question arises—is negro supremacy more to be dreaded when it elevates Democrats to power than when it elects Republicans? It is a pertinent question in the second sec Republicans? It is a pertinent ques-tion just now. For it is confessed by tion just now. For it is concessed by all that in Georgia and in Alabama the Democratic candidates for governor have been rejected by the white voters. But it is claimed by Democrats that the solid vote of the negroes in each of those states was cast for the Democrats,

those states was cast for the Democrate, and that by it Democratic governors were elected.

Now, if this be true, Georgia and Alabama to-day are under negro supremery. They are administered by Democratic officials, who are objectionable to the whites, and who are in office as creatures of the negro vote. Our Bourbon friends in Louisiana should conduct with the luckless whites of Georgia and Alabama. and Alabama.

Besides which, if it be true, as the

Besides winch, it be true, as the Besides winch, it be true, as the Besides with assure us, that the drift of the negro vote everywhere is toward Democracy, then the one practical method of rescuing Louisiana from the danger of negro supremacy is by a steadfast movement of all the whites in support of the Re-

of all the whites in support of the Republican candidates.
Really and seriously, cannot journalists so able as those who conduct the Picayune, the Times-Democrat, and the Daily States of New Orleans discorn that the ghost of negro supremacy has stalked as long as it can? The cocks are crowing for daylight. The ghost must vanish. He no longer can cause alarm.

JOHANNESBURG, TRANSVAAL, Oct. 17 .-Many of the inhabitants of the neighborhood of Delagon Bay are embarking

on board ships bound for Natal.

The Portuguese authorities at Lourenzo Marquez are utterly demoralized.
The marines landed from the British The marines landed from the British gunboat Thrush are protecting the interests of the British residents. Forces are being raised here and at Preteria, at the request of the Portuguese authorities, in order to relieve Lourenzo Marquez, but the transport of the troops to the coast will be difficult, as railroad communication with the besieged town is interrupted.

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Whiskies. Ask your dealer for them and take no substitute. For sale everywhere.

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Oliver Wendell Holmes Will awaken a renewed interest in his literary works. We have just received a full assortment—

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slightly damaged by water, which we are offering at ONE-HALF PRICE and less. A. GREAT BARGAIN. Call Early.

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And School Stationery, Miscellaneous Books, Chean Publications, Fashion and Lierary Magazines, Paily and Weekly Papers delivered anywhere.

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How Few Persons Stop to Think of It.

And How Few Who Are Not Overworking in Some Way.

Does This Mean You, Reader? Are You not Doing More Than You Ought ?

Oh, the millions of tired out, hardworking men and women! Our stores, shops, factories and homes, all have them. They are weakening their systems. ruining their nerves, and laying a foundation for early decay and death! That nervous weak, and tired feeling at night is a

warning of what is coming.
If you feel this way, look out! You will break If you feel this way, look out: You worked down just as surely as you don't do something to get strong. Read the terrible experience of D. D. Bulkier, Esq., one of the most popular men of Moretown, Vt.: "Within the last year I have found myself in

fearfully debilitated and depressed condition from overwork. I was in such a terrible state 1 from overwork. I was in such a terrible state 1 could not sleep nights and was so weak and nervous that the least exertion would completely "I also had trouble with my kidneys.

bothered me constantly. I became greatly dis-couraged and worried all the time.



MR. D. D. BULKLEY.

"I consulted many physicians, but they did me no good. I also took all kinds of medicinos, but without benefit.

"Finally I was induced to try Dr. Greene's

Nervura blood and nerve remedy and I can trul say that in a short time it had done me great good, more than all the other medicines to-gether. its action on my system was wonderful. I can now sleep well, my nerves are strong and I feel well.

"I owe my cure entirely to that most wo ful medicine. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I recommend every sick and suffering person to use it. I know it will cure As agreat physician once said, "If these

ufferers would only be induced to take Dr Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy they wood soon be well and strong." Some people are hard to be convinced, but even the most unbelleving now realize that this wonderful mediine currs. And it is because it cures that everybody uses

it. Try it. It is purely vegetable and harmless, and its discoverer is that well-known and most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West Foureenth street, New York City. He can be con ulted free, personally or by letter

POLITICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. B. B. Dovener Will Address Meetings at the Following Places, up to and Including November 5, 1894. on. Wetzel county, Taursday, October 18.

silver Hill, Wetzel county, Friday, October 19, p. m. Hundred, Wetzei county, Friday, October 19, Earnshaw, Weizel county, Saturday, October

20, 2 p. m. smithield (Archer's Fork), Wetzel county, Monday, October 22, 2 p. m. Pine Grove, Wetzel county, Tuesday, October 23, 150 p. m. Wheeling, Westwood Hall, Wednesday, October 24, 750 p. m. Wilsonburg, Harrison county, Thursday, October 5, 750 p. m. , 7:30 p. m. rehville, Lewis county, Friday, October 26,

ber 35, 1300 Churchville, Lewis county, Francy, 200 p. m. Sutton, Braxton county, Saturday, October 27, Wellsburg, Brooke county, Monday, October 29, 7:30 p. in. New Cumberland, Hanceck county, Tuesday, Detable 30, 7:30 p. in. Fairview, Hancock county, Wednesday, Octo-per 31, 7:30 p. in.

Bethany, Brooke county, Thursday, November 7:30 p. m. McMechen, Marshall county, Friday, Novem-

ber 2.7530 p. m. Wheeling, Ohio county, Sauscian, 3, 7530 p. m. Benwood, Marshall county, Monday, Novem-30 p. m. ling, Ohio county, Saturday, November

SPECIAL SALE-J. S. R. & CO.

SPECIAL

Clearance Sale

Wraps!

78 Ladies' Winter Jackets, Black and Colored, ranging in price from \$8.50 to \$4.00. Choice, \$4.90.

43 Misses' Long Cloaks, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, worth from \$6.50 to \$9.00. \$1.50 Choice, \$1.50.

Cleaks for the Little ones. Good quality and well-made, running in price from \$5.50 to \$11.00. Sizes \$1.100. dand 6 years only. Choice, 81 98.

AMUSEMENTS. OPERA HOUSE

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, Oc-tober 23 and 24 and WEDNES-DAY MAYINEE.

Engagement and annual starring tour of the brilliant young actor, WILLIAM MOR-FRIS, in De Mille's powerful drama. THE LOST PARADISE!

A Story of Lave and Labor. Replete with ex-citing climaxes, same complete production as was seen for 2M relats it New York. Perfect in every detail. Strong supporting company. Di-rection of Gulary Front and Strong supporting Might prices: Reserved seals \$100; admission Might prices: Reserved seals \$100; admission and selon 25 of the prices of the control of the control of the prices of the control of the minister of the control of the control of the control minister of the control of the control of the control of the minister of the control of the control of the control of the minister of the control of the control of the control of the control of the minister of the control of the con

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAY girl Apply to JACOB WILLIAM H Hotel Wilhelm, Nos 1419 and 1421 Market

WANTED-ONE ENERGETIC MAN Market street up, stairs, Hourn No. 1, and 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Sainrday, September 22, a red sol-cow. Finder will be rewarded by given mation as to her whereabouts to WM [1]. Einaville, Ohio.

C. V. HARDING & CO.,

Don't You—
Want a Duster?
Special prices on Feather Dusters for a few days.

E WING BROS...
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The Celebrated J. B. Papper & Co. Whisky

Bosides we carry in stock at all times such man as Old Ft. Henry. Dougherty, Overholt. Fin Gibson and Guekenheimer, and any other of this class usually carried by first class has

WE ARE NOW READY FOR YOU!

ocid-TAP REMOVAL

This is to notify all concerned that I have opposed an up-town office for the sale of MONONGAH COAL AND COKE,

at No. 1516 MARKET STREET, where account ention. Telephone 88. R. H. D. WILLIS



SOMETHING NEW!



The Daugherty Typewriter presents the ments of visible writing, ease and convenience of operation, strength and darability, true lasting alignment, seed beyond the denthe master manifolder, simplest possible struction, least number of parts, only 102-100 in other machines. Low in price, but grade in all other respects. Price, 875.00. Call and see it at the office of

1213 Market Street. Whee Also General State Agents for THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia, Pa. octl-171148

Russell Cottage and Lots

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1891

Wheeling, comprising 5.25 acres, owned and cocupied by Mrs. Erfe Russell in the 11st time. There is a comfortable and robust dwelling house and stable on the premises and many fruit, shade and ornamental troes. The right in the two lanes adjoining the property will be sold with it.

This property has been subdivided into three parcels, two of them containing about one are and a half each and the other, on which the dwelling house stands, containing nearly areas. These parcels will be oldered separately, and the property will be sold in such general the same the property will be sold in such account. At the same the annual Road opposite wheelms fars, and the same the annual Road opposite wheelms fars, and to the same that the same the same the same that the same the same that the same the same that the same that

I hereby certify that bond and security hat been given as required by law by W. P. Hus-bard, the Special Commissioner in the above titled cause. JOHN W. MITCHELL, Clerk

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In pursuance of a decree made on the 12th day of Ottober. 1891, by the direct out of Other county, in the shove entitled cause, the undersigned appointed special commissioner for the purpose, with on

commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises, sell at public sale to the highest oldder, the traff of Iand beautifully, located near the National Road, about four and one half miles east of Wheeling, comprising 5.25 acres, owned and occupied by Mrs. Edic Russell in her life time. There is a comfortable and robmy dwelling house

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